



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### THE UN AND HUNGARY

By a vote of 61 to 10, with another 10 countries not casting ballots, the United Nations has decided to debate Moscow's action earlier this year of putting to death certain Hungarian leaders who fought for their country's freedom from Red rule in the fall of 1956. Communist countries strongly opposed the airing of this issue in the world forum, but very few other lands came to the Reds' support.

### PROMISES KEPT AND BROKEN

On July 15, U. S. forces landed in Lebanon upon the invitation of that land's government to prevent widespread bloodshed. Uncle Sam promised to withdraw his forces as soon as the crisis ended, and he is now keeping his word.

On October 28, 1956, Russia gave its solemn promise to the short-lived government of free Hungary that Red troops would be withdrawn from that land. A few days later, endless columns of Soviet soldiers and tanks were on the move—but they marched into, not out of, Hungary and brutally slaughtered Hungary's freedom fighters.

### BIG SECOND-HAND SALE

Would you like to buy a 7-foot statue from Nicaragua? Glasses from Finland? Or an entire pavilion at the marked-down price of \$30,000 from Thailand? These and thousands of other items will be put on sale in Brussels, Belgium, when the World's Fair there ends this month.

### PEKING OR PEIPING?

Should China's capital city be called "Peking," or "Peiping" (pronounced bay-ping)? It all depends on one's point of view. If we agree that this city is the capital of China, Peking is correct, because this word means "northern capital" in Chinese. But if it is argued that the communist government is not China's true ruling body, Peiping, meaning "northern peace," would be the proper form.

The Chinese city's name has been changing for centuries, according to whether it was or was not the country's capital. Today, the Reds call it *Peking*, since they claim it is the seat of China's government. The Nationalists name the city *Peiping*, because they claim their nation's real government is not in this city. Many U. S. newspapers call it *Peking*, probably because this name is pronounced more nearly the way it is spelled.

### FLYING ANIMALS

Commercial airlines not only do a booming passenger business these days, but they also carry thousands of animals from place to place. Horses, dogs, chickens, snakes, and even elephants are among the many living creatures that travel on planes.



CITIZENS and political leaders alike must hold up the torch of democracy

## Active Citizens Needed

Rank-and-File Americans Urged to Support Political Parties  
With Contributions as Well as with Votes

**W**ANT to keep politics clean? Don't *pass* the buck; *give* a buck—to the party of your choice.

Unless you've spent the last couple of months in solitary confinement, or somewhere in the depths of the Amazon jungle, you almost certainly have seen or heard this slogan. During recent weeks it has been stressed through a nation-wide publicity campaign employing signs and posters, radio and TV announcements, plus advertisements in newspapers and magazines.

The drive is sponsored primarily by 2 groups—the American Heritage Foundation and the Advertising Council of America. Also, our major political parties support it vigorously.

Here is why the program was organized: Political parties and candidates have long received most of their financial backing from comparatively small numbers of wealthy, large-scale contributors. This has created the danger that public officials—when elected—might feel more obligation to such donors than to the public as a whole.

However, if campaigns could be financed mainly through small gifts from millions of citizens, then officeholders would not feel so closely bound to the large contributors. They would, instead, recognize more clearly their obligation to the general public.

The present "Give a buck" drive isn't expected to provide nearly

enough money for this year's election campaign, but it does represent an ambitious start toward bringing the average citizen into the political picture as a campaign contributor.

**Politics is expensive.** The famous humorist Will Rogers once commented: "It takes a lot of money, even to get beaten."

Abraham Lincoln's 1860 Presidential race reportedly cost about \$100,000, and this probably was regarded as a huge sum by Lincoln and his helpers. In present-day campaigns, though, a party may spend the same amount for half an hour on a national TV hookup.

It has been estimated that the money used by all political groups in the 1956 election race—at national, state, and local levels—totaled about \$200,000,000.

**Restrictions.** Congress has tried to set limits on political spending and contributions. However—according to Mr. David Sarnoff, chairman of the American Heritage Foundation—the laws on this subject have "loopholes wide enough to run a campaign train through."

For example: Under present federal regulations, no contender for a seat in the U. S. House of Representatives is allowed to spend more than \$5,000 on his campaign, and no U. S. Senate candidate may spend more than \$25,000.

But such rules apply only to funds  
(Concluded on page 2)

## More Help for Latin America

United States Is to Cooperate  
In a Drive for Prosperity  
South of Rio Grande

**L**ATIN America's 20 republics and the United States are making a new effort to better relations as neighbors in the Western Hemisphere. The main goal is greater prosperity for the southern lands—which are mostly poor and, at present, hard hit by falling markets for their major products.

Agreement on a plan to speed Latin American economic development was worked out in our national capital about 2 weeks ago. It was drawn up by foreign ministers of the southern republics and by U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

The undertaking stems in part from the U. S. government's desire to breathe new energy into our *good neighbor policy*, which was adopted nearly 30 years ago to strengthen friendship with the Latin American nations.

Before the recent meeting in Washington, disturbing signs of rising feelings against our nation were noted in Latin lands. There were complaints that these republics were being forgotten while we worked to halt communism in Asia and other parts of the world.

On a goodwill tour of the southern lands in the spring, Vice President Nixon was stoned by mobs in Peru and Venezuela. Returning home, Mr. Nixon reported that communists had a hand in the violence—but so did non-communists. It would be a "great mistake," he said, to credit Reds with all the troubles. He concluded that we must pay more attention to all the republics in order to keep their friendship.

Dr. Milton Eisenhower—President of Johns Hopkins University and brother of the U. S. President—visited Panama, Honduras, and other Central American lands after the Nixon tour. Secretary Dulles talked in Rio de Janeiro with Brazil's President, Juscelino Kubitschek.

The 3 U. S. leaders felt that most Latin Americans were friendly, even though many were not. They agreed that there was need, however, to treat the neighbor republics as more equal partners in a new effort to promote Hemisphere unity and goodwill. Recommendations made by these prominent Americans, with support from a number of both Democrats and Republicans in Congress, led to the recent Washington conference.

**Why is the United States interested in good Latin American relations?**

First, the 185,000,000 people of the southern republics live in our part of  
(Concluded on page 6)



# U. S. Citizens Are Told: "Don't Pass the Buck"

(Concluded from page 1)

that are used by the candidates themselves. There is no limit on the outlays of their friends and supporters. The late GOP leader Robert Taft of Ohio estimated that a total of \$513,000 was spent on his successful bid for reelection to the U. S. Senate in 1950.

In Presidential races, the Republican and Democratic National Committees are limited to outlays of \$3,000,000 each. But the parties can and do organize other committees which spend additional sums.

As to ceilings on political gifts and donations: A person can't contribute more than \$5,000 to any single campaign fund, but there is no rule against his donating that amount to each of several candidates or committees. Also, he can let each member of his family give \$5,000 to some particular fund.

Through various means, one person managed to give the Democrats more than \$70,000 in the 1956 campaign, and someone else gave the Republicans more than \$65,000.

Corporations, in general, cannot make political donations, but their officers can. Parties and candidates aren't allowed to receive any of the funds that labor unions have obtained as dues, but the unions may set up committees to collect voluntary donations from their officers and members.

**Change the rules?** In recent years there have been various proposals for tightening the restrictions that govern campaign spending and political contributions. But such proposals always collide with the parties' continuing need for vast sums of money.

At present, more than 90% of the money for national election campaigns is furnished by about 1% of the U. S. population. In certain cases, people make big contributions simply because they agree with one party or the other, and they seek no special advantages. On the other hand, political leaders know that quite a few large-scale contributors expect important favors in return for their gifts.

President Theodore Roosevelt once suggested that we get around this problem by granting each party a regular allotment from the public treasury. More recently, Senator Richard Neuberger of Oregon has made the same proposal. But this idea meets strong opposition from people who feel that the parties are essentially private organizations, and that we should not be taxed to support them.

**Another alternative** is for the parties to obtain a larger share of their money from small donors—from people who won't expect their 1-dollar or 5-dollar contributions to bring special favors. As we have already noted, this is the aim of the present "Give a buck" drive.

Sponsors of the program, who hope it will yield about \$5,000,000 for each party this year, argue as follows:

"To make our democratic system of government work effectively, the average citizen must play an active role in politics. He must keep himself well informed, express his views on important problems, and take part in elections. Likewise, he must help carry his party's financial burden.

"Political parties can be expected to work for the benefit of those who support them. Receiving donations from large numbers of people will encourage

them to promote the welfare of the general public."

During recent weeks, representatives of each party have been out ringing doorbells and soliciting contributions from rank-and-file Democrats and Republicans. If they have missed you, the local headquarters of either group will be glad to receive your donation.

**Lobbying.** This subject is closely related to that of campaign contributions. It is another way through which various groups and individuals seek to influence the actions of the government.

Many organizations and industries employ professional agents to keep in contact with national or state lawmakers and work for the passage or defeat of certain bills. These agents are known as "lobbyists" because they

all their time trying to influence legislation, are a menace to good government. Even if they don't resort to dishonest practices, they give the lawmakers biased information which—in most cases—doesn't coincide with the best interests of the public.

"If large corporations, labor unions, farm organizations, or other groups want to put their views before Congress, they can write letters or send some of their officials to confer with the lawmakers. But it is unfair to let such groups employ full-time, paid lobbyists when there are no similar agents working for the people as a whole."

In opposition to this view, the following arguments are given:

"Lobbying is not necessarily an evil practice, and it isn't all one-sided. On

they don't form opinions or make their views known—then the congressmen are subjected to practically no influence except that of the pressure groups and the lobbyists.

"The best remedy is for the millions of people who have no special axes to grind, whose chief concern is for the national welfare, to inform themselves and to engage in the same kind of intensive political activity that the pressure organizations do.

"Whether we talk about giving money to political parties, or about expressing opinions on major issues, the story is all the same. If the average citizen doesn't help finance the work of his party, he is in a poor position to blame contributors who step in with large gifts and then expect favors in return. Likewise, if he doesn't exercise his rights to form opinions and exert influence upon the government, he is in no position to find fault with the pressure groups who take every advantage of such rights."

—By TOM MYER

## Political Graft And National Ethics

ON certain occasions when government officials are accused of unethical practices, there is a difference of opinion among people generally as to the guilt or innocence of these leaders. Such was the case with Sherman Adams, who recently resigned as President Eisenhower's top assistant. The same was true of several other officials who were under pressure during the present Administration and during President Truman's.

Many times, however, when someone is charged with unethical or corrupt practices, there is little or no room for doubt as to his guilt.

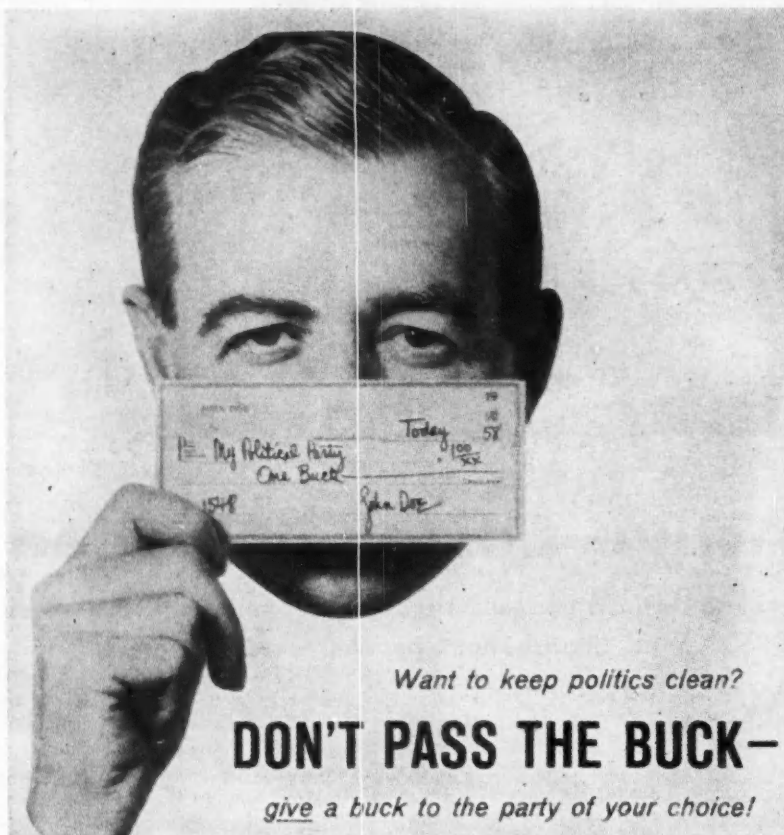
Dishonesty is to be found at times in all walks of life—family, school, industry, government, etc. No individual, group, or party has a monopoly on this undesirable trait. Fortunately, there are more honest and ethical people in the world than there are of the other variety. If this were not the case, human relations would soon become so intolerable that they would break down completely.

The character standards of public officials, as a general rule, reflect those of the population as a whole. When most people are honest and ethical, so are their political and economic leaders. When there is a letdown in general conduct, the same thing may be expected to happen in high places.

Most of the worst scandals concerning corruption in public office have come to light following wars. One important reason for this is that people tend to relax a little in their moral responsibilities after long periods of strict discipline and sacrifice.

After the Civil War, during the Grant Administrations from 1869 to 1877, there were many cases of graft in the nation's capital. The Credit Mobilier affair exposed various members of Congress who had accepted financial gifts in return for their support of bills aiding the Union Pacific Railroad.

(See top of next column)



YOU CAN help the process of democratic government by contributing to the party of your choice—so that it can pay the high costs of election campaigns without becoming unduly indebted to a relatively few big contributors

often wait in Capitol or hotel lobbies to talk with senators and representatives.

Lobbyists operate in many different ways. In some cases, they simply give straightforward arguments on behalf of whatever groups they represent. On the other hand, they may offer such favors as campaign contributions to the lawmakers.

There is a federal law designed to let congressmen and the general public know "who is lobbying for what." It says that all lobbyists who seek to influence Congress must register with the Clerk of the House of Representatives—listing the interests they serve and the amounts they spend. Nevertheless, as is true of the measures to regulate campaign finances, this law has a number of loopholes.

**Varying opinions.** Should all professional lobbying be prohibited? Certain observers answer "Yes." They argue:

"Paid representatives of special interest groups, who spend practically

practically every major question that comes before a legislative body, there are lobbyists representing both sides. Says Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts: 'There is no more effective manner of learning all important arguments and facts on a controversial issue than to have the opposing lobbyists present their cases.'

"Lobbyists have a definite role to play in our democratic system. Recognizing this fact, we should try to make certain that their work is performed openly and honestly. If we tried to eliminate lobbyists, we would succeed only in driving them under cover, where they would operate amid dishonesty and corruption."

Still another line of reasoning is:

"The real trouble is not that pressure groups and lobbyists are too active in government. It is, instead, that most citizens are not active enough. Lawmakers are eager to please a majority of the voters in their home states and districts. But if the voters don't pay attention to public issues, if





HE HAS only himself to blame for what he sees

The Whiskey Ring scandal of 1874 laid bare the fact that a number of federal officials had been robbing the government of excise taxes on sales of alcoholic beverages. Furthermore, it was found that President Grant's secretary, Colonel Babcock, had been working closely with the ring and had sought to prevent its exposure.

Two years later, Secretary of War William Belknap was forced to resign when it was discovered that he had been selling Army trading posts for personal profit.

After World War I, a major scandal broke during the period of President Harding's Administration from 1921 to his death in 1923. In 1921, Mr. Harding's Secretary of the Interior, Albert Fall, persuaded the President to transfer certain oil reservations—Teapot Dome and Elk Hills—from the jurisdiction of the Navy Department to that of the Interior. These reserves were then leased to private oil companies.

It was later proved that Secretary Fall had accepted a bribe from the oil

companies. He was brought to trial, convicted, and sent to prison.

In the period since World War II, there have been charges of unethical and corrupt practices made against a number of public officials. During the Truman Administration, a White House aide, Major General Harry Vaughan, was severely criticized by a Senate subcommittee for accepting food freezers from a private company.

It was charged that the General had used his official influence for the benefit of John Maragon, one of a group of persons known as "Five Percenters" who were prominent in the capital at that time. These people, through their official connections, helped private firms to obtain government contracts. They are said to have received 5% of the profits from any deals which they could arrange. General Vaughan denied any wrongdoing, and President Truman kept him on at the White House.

In 1955, it was revealed that Harold Talbott, President Eisenhower's Secretary of the Air Force, had written letters on Air Force stationery urging prominent industrialists to make contracts with an engineering company in which he owned stock. Talbott was accused of using his official position to further his own interests. He denied this charge, but resigned.

Over the years, there have also been many charges and investigations of political graft and unethical practices on the state and local level. Certain of the city machines which were very powerful earlier in our history, and, in some cases still possess influence, have been under attack from time to time.

The famous political organization known as Tammany Hall, in New York City, traces its origins back more than a century and a half. It has had many

decent leaders, but also some corrupt ones.

Probably the most notorious of the latter was William Tweed. His group, the "Tweed Ring," stole millions of dollars from the New York City treasury around 1870. While Tweed and his chief henchmen were Democrats, they paid off numerous Republican leaders, in one way or another, to keep quiet about the city's dishonest government.

"Bosses," such as New Jersey's Frank Hague and Kansas City's Tom Pendergast, managed to accumulate fortunes while they held sway. Hague refused to tell an investigating committee in 1929 where he had acquired large sums of money. He was never convicted of graft, however. Pendergast was found guilty of income tax evasion in 1939, and imprisoned.

In conclusion, it may be said that for every corrupt person holding office, there are many honest, hard-working officials. To hold public graft down to a minimum, each American needs to keep his own character standards high, and to be politically alert and active at all times.

—By TIM COSS

### Pronunciations

Adolfo Lopez Mateos—ä-daw'l'fö lö-péz mä-tä'ös

Andrei Gromyko—än-drä' grö-mi'kō

Arturo Frondizi—är-tōō'rō frōn-dē'si Ernesto de la Guardia—ēr-nēs'tō dā lä gwär'dē-ä

Faisal—fä'sul

Fulgencio Batista—fool-hen'see-o bā-tēs'tä

Hussein—höo-sän'

Jorge Alessandri—hör'hä ä'l'sän'dri Juscelino Kubitschek—hōō'sē-lē'nō kōō-pēt'shēk

Ne Win—nä win

Rafael Trujillo—rä'fä-ēl' trōō-hē'yō

U Nu—ōō nōō

## Facts to Consider When You Compete

By Clay Coss

HENRY Clay once remarked: "Of all human powers operating on the affairs of mankind, none is greater than that of competition."

Whether or not this is an overstatement of the case, there is no question that competition does play a vital role in most of our lives—in school, in the vocational world, in sports, and in other endeavors.

Different people react differently to competition. Some individuals can't do their best unless they are engaging in a contest with others. For example, runners often make their best times and break records only when they are racing against fast pace-setters. Certain students can make high grades only when they are trying to do better than their classmates. The same thing is true of many people in their careers.

In the case of other persons, however, competition against someone else fails to bring out the best in them. They either don't have the heart for it, or they become so tense that they cannot perform as well as they ordinarily do.

These individuals do better if they compete against themselves, against their past efforts and records, rather than to measure their achievements by the standards of their associates.



Clay Coss

They try to improve, not in order to impress or surpass anyone else, but purely out of desire for self-development.

The argument is frequently heard that this latter type of rivalry is superior to the first type. It has been said that "the only competition worthy of a wise man is with himself."

The fact is, however that all people are not alike, and many are going to continue to enjoy competing against others, and to realize their maximum achievements in this way. The important thing for them to remember is to be good sports if they are winners, and to refrain from bragging or acting superior. Otherwise, they will not be popular or have many friends.

At the same time, those who do not compete well against others should concentrate on performing as well as they can without giving thought to what those around them are doing. They should work to raise their own standards rather than try to surpass somebody else's. This will give them as much satisfaction as is gained by persons who need the stimulus provided by competing against others.

Neither an arrogant victor nor a brooding loser can be happy. The well-adjusted individual puts forth his best efforts and then accepts the consequences, whatever they may be.

It is hard to fail, but it is worse never to have tried to succeed. In this life we get nothing save by effort.

—Theodore Roosevelt

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Man owes his growth, his energy, chiefly to that striving of the will, that conflict with difficulty, which we call effort.

—W. E. Channing

## Do You Have a "Knack" for Languages?

WHENEVER groups of Russian visitors come to the United States, our State Department usually assigns one or more Russian-speaking Americans to act as interpreters for the visitors. These linguists follow the Russians from city to city in order to interpret their conversations with Americans.

Language experts are also employed by our government's Voice of America, which broadcasts news programs and discussions about our way of life to nations throughout the world. In many cases, these broadcasters are refugees from the land which they address on the air and have a thorough knowledge of its people and their ways.

Other government-employed linguists translate foreign publications for use by overseas policymakers, scientists, and others.

In addition to working for Uncle Sam, language experts are employed by exporting firms as foreign salesmen or translators. Publishing and other companies that do a large international business also need linguists, mostly translators; so does the United Nations.

Finally, many linguists work as teachers in schools and colleges.

Actually, there are many other fields in which a knowledge of a foreign tongue can open the door to interesting career opportunities. Engineers, reporters, stenographers, salesmen, and people in almost any occupational field who want to work abroad find

their opportunities greatly enhanced if they can speak and read a foreign language.

**Qualifications.** If you choose languages as a career, you should have a "knack" for learning foreign tongues. If you find the study of French, Spanish, or some other language in high school tedious and difficult, chances are that you are not cut out for a career in this field. But if you enjoy studying other tongues and find they are not too difficult to master, you may have the requirements for success as a linguist.

**Training.** For language teachers, the program of study is similar to that of other teachers—an A.B. degree in college and possibly additional study in graduate school or abroad.

Both translators and interpreters



INTERPRETER of languages at the United Nations in New York City

require a thorough knowledge of English and at least one other tongue. Those engaged in such work must usually have a more thorough background in languages than can be obtained in school. They ordinarily live for a time in countries where their particular tongues are spoken.

**Job opportunities.** There is a shortage of language teachers, particularly in Russian which is rapidly gaining in popularity as a classroom subject across the nation. Translators and interpreters in Russian, Arabic, and other tongues are similarly scarce.

Men and women alike can find job opportunities in this field.

**Facts to weigh.** Many language posts offer excitement and the opportunity to get to know interesting people and places. But the exacting duties of interpreting or translating can be wearing on your nerves, unless you are especially well suited by temperament for this work.

**Earnings.** As a language teacher, you are likely to earn between \$3,000 and \$8,000 a year. Interpreters and translators employed by the UN or the federal government earn from \$3,600 to more than \$10,000 annually.

**More information.** To find out about qualifications needed for positions as translators and interpreters with the federal government (they are about the same as for the UN) write to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Also talk things over with your school's language teachers.

—By ANTON BERLE



# The Story of the Week

## White House Has New Tenant from Alabama

There is a new tenant in an important White House office just down the hall from that of President Eisenhower. He is Major General Wilton Persons, a retired Army officer and long-time friend of the Chief Executive. General Persons is taking over as Presidential assistant in place of Sherman Adams who resigned from that post a short time ago.

Though new to the job of Presidential assistant, General Persons feels at home in the White House. He has been working closely with the President ever since Mr. Eisenhower took office in January of 1953.

Born 62 years ago in Alabama, Persons studied engineering and became an Army artillery officer in World War I. After the war, he took advanced training in military schools plus business courses at Harvard University. In the 1930's he became the Army's legislative representative in Congress and became a friend of fellow-officer Dwight Eisenhower.



Persons

Later, when General Eisenhower became President, he called on his old friend to act as the Administration's representative on Capitol Hill. In that post, General Persons effectively helped gain congressional support for many of the President's legislative proposals.

The new Presidential aide is a genial Alabamian who speaks with a slow drawl.

## Curb Public Debate on Our Foreign Policy?

Vice President Nixon raised several issues when he criticized a State Department official not long ago for releasing to the press the views of letters from Americans on our Far East policies. The letters indicated that 8 out of every 10 citizens who took the trouble to write to the State Department are critical of the Administration's decision to help Nationalist China defend offshore islands under Red Chinese attack.

The issues involved include: (1) Should important foreign policy issues be publicly debated? (2) Should government officials make public the views of Americans as expressed in opinion polls or letters?

The Vice President and his supporters argue: "Uncle Sam is now engaged in the highly critical task of striving to maintain peace in the Far East without giving in to Red threats. In times of emergency, letters or other evidence showing widespread American disapproval of our policies undermine and sabotage our leaders in dealings with the enemy. If such letters are written, government officials should not make them public."

The other side maintains: "In a democracy, the shaping of foreign policies, as well as national issues, is every citizen's business. We all have a right—in fact a duty—to study and debate these issues and to let our

leaders know how we feel about them. Moreover, Mr. Nixon himself has released the results of letters from the public when these were favorable to him on big issues in the past."

## CARE Still Cares for Hungry People Abroad

CARE is 12 years old and still helping hungry people around the globe. It is operating today in 23 countries, from Bolivia to Viet Nam. In addition to providing food for needy persons overseas, CARE sends packages containing clothing and blankets and other badly needed items abroad.

This organization receives free, from the federal government, surplus quantities of butter, milk powder, and other foods. But money is needed for packaging and distributing the parcels overseas.

One dollar will pay for the costs involved in sending a food package of around 20 pounds overseas. Each package sent abroad will carry the name and address of the donor so that the receiver will know who has aided him.

If you or your class wish to contribute to this cause, send donations to CARE, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## The Drama Unfolds in The Far East Crisis

Developments are moving rapidly in the Far East crisis as these lines are written:

(1) About 10 days ago Secretary of State Dulles indicated a shift in U. S. policy toward the Nationalist-held offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu. He expressed the opinion that the non-communist Chinese government on Taiwan should withdraw its troops from these smaller islands if the Reds stopped their bombardment of them. In other words, he indicated that our government no longer considers Quemoy and Matsu essential to the defense of Taiwan. That is a change in our past position.

(2) Shortly after Secretary Dulles made this announcement, the Chinese Reds agreed to stop shelling the offshore islands for one week (the period ends today) so that food and other supplies could be freely shipped in



**RAIN MAKER.** Dr. Florence van Straten, Navy scientist, uses diagram to illustrate method of destroying clouds by seeding them with ordinary carbon black (soot). If her plan proves successful, it will be a cheap means of getting rain, breaking up storm clouds, and dissolving dangerous fog.



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

to them. The Reds made the condition, however, that the supplies had to be brought in by Nationalist vessels, unescorted by U. S. convoys.

It is generally felt that the Chinese communists wanted to "outmatch" Secretary Dulles in being fair and reasonable. He offered a compromise, so they offered one which they thought would be even more popular in that area. Their plan was designed to make it look as though the whole trouble could be settled if the United States would keep out of it.

The drama is still unfolding, and the world audience is waiting to see what the next acts will bring forth.

## Burma Changes Leaders But Not Her Policies

Burma's Prime Minister U Nu has led his country most of the time since it became free of British rule in 1948. During that time, the new nation has faced invasions by Red Chinese troops abroad, as well as food shortages and communist insurrections at home.

Now U Nu is stepping down from his post. He is being forced out of office by a combination of his opponents and former supporters who feel the Prime Minister isn't doing enough to solve Burma's thorny economic and political problems. He will be succeeded October 28 by General Ne Win, commander of the Asian land's armed forces.

General Win, a staunch anti-Red, has promised to continue the foreign policies of U Nu and keep Burma "neutral" in the global struggle between democracy and communism. Nevertheless, he is expected to be tougher on the Reds at home than was his predecessor. The General plans to go ahead with scheduled elections next April, at which time new leaders will be chosen for the country.

With an area of 262,000 square miles—a bit smaller than Texas—Burma has some 19,500,000 inhabitants. Most of the people are farmers, and rice is a leading crop. The country has considerable underground wealth, but very little of it has been developed so far. Oil, tin, lead, and silver are some leading natural resources found there.

## The Supreme Court on Schools and Segregation

Last week, certain school systems in Virginia, Arkansas, and elsewhere were still trying to work out methods to preserve their separate schools for white and Negro students despite the

latest Supreme Court ruling on this matter.

The U. S. Supreme Court, about 2 weeks ago, said in effect: "Segregated public schools under any arrangement whatsoever are a violation of the law of the land. That law, as interpreted in 1954 and 1955 court decisions, states that no otherwise qualified person can be barred from tax-supported schools on account of color, race, or creed."

Leaders in certain states continue to feel, however, that a way can be found to operate segregated schools on a legally accepted basis. Their critics say it can't be done.

## More about the Geneva Talks on Nuclear Tests

Washington, D. C., London, and Moscow are going ahead with preparations for the October 31 talks in Geneva, Switzerland, on a global ban of nuclear tests. The talks had been suggested by Uncle Sam some time ago, and Russia agreed to the time and place of the meeting last month.

But now Moscow would like the foreign affairs chiefs of the 3 atomic powers to meet in Geneva. American and British leaders say that talks in Switzerland are likely to take up much more time than Secretary of State Dulles and British Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd can spare just now. However, Washington and London indicated that the 2 men might meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko later to sign a ban on nuclear tests if a satisfactory agreement can be reached between the 2 sides.

Meanwhile, free-world observers are concerned over news that Russia recently began a new series of atomic-hydrogen experiments. The Reds had promised to end such trial blasts last spring. It is felt that the new tests may mean that Russia has no real intention of accepting a ban on nuclear experiments.

## Brief Notes on Some Important News Events

French voters will choose a new Parliament next month. The November elections will be the second major test this fall of Premier Charles de Gaulle's strength among his people. The first was last month's vote on his new constitution which was overwhelmingly



**MUSICAL VERSION** of "Little Women" will be presented over CBS-TV network Thursday evening, October 16. Margaret O'Brien (left) and Jeannie Carson will star in the famous story by Louisa May Alcott.





FRENCH PREMIER Charles de Gaulle (right) is shown after his great victory at the polls a short time ago

approved by the electorate. The Parliamentary balloting will decide whether De Gaulle gets lawmakers friendly or hostile to him.

Still a third test of De Gaulle's standing in France will come in December when he is expected to run for President under the new constitution.

Uncle Sam has developed a new device capable of detecting nuclear blasts thousands of miles away. In fact, some scientists believe it can detect an atomic explosion just about anywhere on the globe. The device is being tested during our current nuclear experiments which are scheduled to end October 31.

Sudan has agreed to receive more than \$19,500,000 in American aid, which may mean closer ties between that land and Uncle Sam. Before its recent acceptance of American aid, the big, underdeveloped African country had turned down both United States and Russian offers of help in an effort to stay out of the global conflict between communism and the free world.

### Radio and TV Programs You Should Follow

*College News Conference*, Sunday, 1:30 p.m., EDT, ABC-TV. Moderator: Ruth Hagy. College students question top news personalities.

*Face the Nation*, Sunday, 5:30 p.m., EDT, CBS-TV. Moderator: Stuart Novins. Reporters question top public leaders from all over the world.

*Meet the Press*, Sunday, 6:00 p.m., EDT, NBC-TV. Moderator: Ned Brooks. Newsmen quiz leading public figures. Program is followed by *The Chet Huntley Show*, in which NBC newsmen Chet Huntley presents background of current headlines.

*Capital Assignment*, Monday, 8:35 p.m., EDT, MBS-Radio. Moderators: Charles Warren and Robert Hurleigh. Leading news analysts discuss stories behind the news and how they affect current happenings.

*The Leading Question*, Wednesday, 9:30 p.m., EDT, CBS-TV. Moderator: Lewis Shollenberger. Newsmen and guests discuss big campaign issues until election day, November 4.

*Gateways to the Mind and Strange Case of Cosmic Rays*, NBC-TV, are

2 important science programs to be shown on television. The former will be on TV October 23, 8:00 p.m., EDT. The latter, a repeat, will be telecast November 23, 6:00 p.m., EST.

Check your local paper for station and time of these programs in your community. From time to time, we shall list other radio and TV programs of special interest and importance to students and teachers.

### Can French Guinea Stand On Her Own Feet Now?

French Guinea, on the western coast of Africa, is trying to go it alone. The African land voted for independence from Paris when it turned down French Premier Charles de Gaulle's constitution that was adopted by France and its other possessions late last month.

Premier de Gaulle has already reminded the African land's people that he will end all economic aid to them within the next 2 months. French possessions were warned that Paris would take such action if they voted

against the new constitution. Nevertheless, De Gaulle still hopes Guinea will change its mind and restore close ties with Paris.

If Guinea's independence becomes final, it will be the first French territory to gain its freedom since 1956, when Morocco and Tunisia became self-governing nations.

With an area of 97,000 square miles, Guinea is about the size of Oregon. Many of its 2,503,000 inhabitants earn a livelihood by working on farms or plantations that grow peanuts and bananas. Most of the people are uneducated, and their living standards are very low.

New industries that are just beginning to spring up, including booming bauxite and aluminum plants, are expected to suffer serious setbacks if France cuts off further aid to Guinea.

### The Major Articles in Next Week's Issue

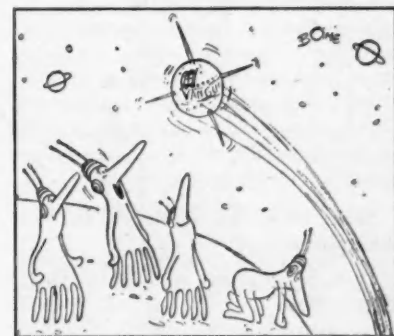
Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) the forthcoming elections, and (2) the United Nations.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

"I certainly hope it doesn't rain today," one mother kangaroo remarked to another. "I just hate it when the children have to play inside."

★

Beggar (running up to a man): Quick, can you spare me a dime?  
Man: Sure, what's your hurry?  
Beggar: I'm double-parked.



"Wow! They've got some tremendous home-run hitters down there."

One day a man was reading a book in the park. After finishing a page, he would tear it up into small pieces and spread the pieces about him. After watching this several times, a curious onlooker asked, "Why are you doing that?"

"It keeps the elephants away," replied the man.  
"I don't see any elephants," said the curious onlooker.  
"Pretty effective, isn't it?" answered the man.

★

Stranger: Any big men ever born in this town?  
Farmer: Nope. Just babies.

★

The driver of a trans-Sahara bus slowed down as he saw a man in a bathing suit running lightly across the desert sands. "Hey, where do you think you're going?" he called out.  
"I'm going for a swim."  
"But the sea is 500 miles away!"  
"Yes, I know," said the man. "Magnificent beach, isn't it?"

★

Reporter: Do you think I should put more fire into my stories?  
Editor: No. Vice versa.

## News Quiz

### Job of a Citizen

1. Briefly explain the reason for the drive, conducted during recent weeks, to obtain political donations from millions of small contributors.
2. Describe some of the major loopholes in our federal regulations on campaign spending and political gifts.
3. Why has it been suggested that the government provide money for political parties to use in campaigning?
4. On what grounds has this idea been opposed?
5. Define "lobbying." To what extent has Congress sought to regulate it?
6. Give arguments for and against lobbying.
7. How can the average citizen help counteract excessive influence from pressure groups?

### Discussion

1. Do you think it would be a good idea if the political parties received grants of money from the government for campaign use? Why or why not?
2. Should we tighten the legal restrictions on campaign gifts and spending, or should we rely mainly on voluntary efforts such as the "Give a buck" drive? Explain.
3. What do you regard as the best way of dealing with problems posed by the existence of lobbyists and pressure groups?

### Latin America

1. Why is the United States undertaking a new program of cooperation with the Latin American republics?
2. List some of the reasons for their importance to us.
3. Give 3 reasons for the Latin lands' difficulties.
4. In what ways have we already helped the republics?
5. Explain the new program.
6. List some of the main geographical features of Latin America.
7. Why is the region called Latin America?
8. What change has taken place in U. S.-Latin American relations in the past 30 years or so?

### Discussion

1. Do you think we are wise to increase cooperation with Latin America? Why, or why not?
2. Do you feel the southern republics are correct in contending that we have slighted them on aid programs in the past? Give reasons for your answer.

### Miscellaneous

1. Name 3 TV discussion programs.
2. Why has Florence Van Straten recently come into the news?
3. What is the latest development with respect to nuclear talks among the U. S., Britain, and Russia?
4. Briefly describe the work carried on by CARE.
5. Who is Major General Wilton Persons and what has been his relationship with President Eisenhower?
6. Briefly give the pros and cons on 2 foreign policy issues raised by Vice President Nixon a short time ago.

### References

- "Back Your Ballot with Your Buck!" by William Hard, *Reader's Digest*, August.
- "Campaign for Campaign Money," by David Sarnoff, *New York Times Magazine*, June 1.
- "What's Behind Our Trouble With Latin America?" by Michael Scully, *Reader's Digest*, August.
- "The Youngest Brother," *Time*, September 8. About Milton Eisenhower.

## LATIN AMERICA'S GOAL: HIGHER LIVING STANDARDS



THE 20 REPUBLICS of Latin America together are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times larger than our country. Their population is now around 185,000,000; ours is 175,000,000. Venezuela has the highest average income of the Latin republics, \$600; Haiti's is the lowest, \$70; ours is over \$2,000. The official name of Dutch Guiana, shown on map, is now Surinam (see chart, page 7).

## Latin America

(Concluded from page 1)

the world, the Western Hemisphere. We look upon them as neighbors.

Second, the republics are important to U. S. defense. As members of the Organization of American States, our nation and the Latin Republics share a common goal—Hemisphere peace. We and the southern lands are pledged to act together against aggression by enemies from outside our Hemisphere. We have a military base in Cuba, and use air bases in Brazil.

Third, Latin American resources are valuable to us. We get oil and iron from Venezuela; lead, zinc, and tin from Bolivia, Mexico, and Peru; and numerous other raw materials from various lands.

These resources were of great help during World War II, when we were cut off from Far East trade. For instance, when Japan occupied Indonesia (then the Dutch East Indies), we lost a major source of tin and rubber. Some of the minerals we get from the Latin nations today go into defense missiles.

Fourth, Latin America is a great trading area for us. Besides minerals, we buy Latin American coffee, cacao

(for cocoa), sugar, bananas, and other fruits. We make about a third of all our foreign purchases from the southern lands. They normally buy about a fifth of all the goods we sell abroad.

### With all their resources, why do the Latin nations have difficulties?

First, each depends almost entirely on the sale of 1 or 2 main items to earn a living in foreign trade. When demand for these products drops, hardships arise.

Such is the case now. Brazil and certain other countries to the south are suffering because the demand for their coffee is down. Also, Mexico, Bolivia, and Peru foresee unemployment for miners because of a reduced market for lead and zinc. Chile is hurt by a low demand for copper.

Second, the southern nations trade very little with one another. They have not been able to develop big markets in Latin America—an area  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times larger than the United States.

One reason is that buying power of the people is small. This situation will continue until well-to-do Latin citizens, with U. S. aid, put up the money to build more factories—which in turn will provide jobs so that people can buy the goods produced.

Third, our southern neighbors still haven't enough technical skills to be-

come important manufacturing nations. More education is needed.

Industrial progress in certain places, however, is occurring. Peru is getting ready to operate a new steel mill. Venezuela is building one, and a few Latin lands already are turning out steel. Brazil has an auto industry, and expects to produce well over 100,000 vehicles next year.

Efforts to promote more trade among the republics themselves are being made. Guatemala, for one, has built a tire factory, and hopes to sell her product to neighboring lands.

Nevertheless, living standards remain low. There are some rich Latin Americans and many who earn good livings, but the average income per person ranges from barely \$70 a year in Haiti to \$600 in Venezuela (compared with over \$2,000 in the U. S.).

### What have we already done for the countries of the south?

U. S. government aid. Since World War II ended in 1945, our country has given Latin America around a billion dollars in the form of grants. About a third of this sum has been used to strengthen military defenses. The remainder has gone largely into economic development programs, including those for teaching industrial-agricultural skills.

In addition to the grants, an additional billion dollars in repayable loans has gone to the southern republics. The U. S. government loans have been used to pay for tractors and other farm implements in Brazil; to equip railways in Mexico; and to finance highways and factories in a number of lands.

U. S. businessmen's investments in Latin America now total nearly 9 billion dollars—or more than a third of the sum that our industrialists have at stake around the world.

Most of the money is invested in oil and other mining ventures in Venezuela, Mexico, Peru, Chile, and elsewhere. Large sums are also tied up in manufacturing concerns and stores. Sears, Roebuck has nearly 60 stores in the southern republics, and big U. S. chemical and paper firms operate in the area.

The U. S. companies' earnings in Latin America last year alone were over 1 billion dollars—of which \$700,000,000 was from petroleum operations. Part of the profits from these enterprises, of course, went to Latin businessmen and governments.

While Latin Americans are grateful for U. S. assistance, they also note that the 2 billion in gifts and loans since 1945 is small in comparison to more than a billion in a single year to Europe (1957). They also feel that they have had only a very small portion of total U. S. aid—about 60 billion dollars since World War II.

The reply to such complaints is that destroyed factories and homes had to be rebuilt in Europe; those of Latin America were not touched by war. In Europe and Asia, the need was great to build strong defenses against communism quickly.

### What will be done under the new economic development program?

A special Latin American bank is planned to help the republics. Our government may invest \$100,000,000 in it at the start, and more later. The southern nations also will put funds into the bank. It will lend money for Latin economic development. This lending agency is something our neighbors have long wanted.

The U. S. government is going to help, too, in an effort to bring about agreements that will keep the price of coffee steadier than it has been—thereby easing worries of coffee-growing lands.

There will be some difficulties. We are now limiting the imports of lead and zinc from all countries. This hurts Peru, Bolivia, and Mexico (as well as Canada). Our reason is that more of the metals is being produced than is needed now. In order to give everyone—including our own miners—a fair share of the market, we are dividing it among all.

The Latin Americans seem to feel that the new development program is good, despite restrictions on metals. Several Latin representatives to the UN have praised the program in speeches.

There doubtless will still be complaints of one kind or another made against us. In order to keep criticism at a minimum, we are striving to make the new program a real partnership with the Latin countries.

—By TOM HAWKINS

### Answers to Know That Word

1. (d) lack of restraint; 2. (a) make more bitter; 3. (b) maximum; 4. (b) dishonesty; 5. (b) make over; 6. (a) memorable; 7. (b) estimate.



# Geographic Glimpses

Latin America—a colorful, varied region—stretches from Texas southward for more than 7,000 miles to Cape Horn. Within this area are 20 independent nations as well as a number of small regions controlled by outside powers.

About 2/3 of Latin America falls within the tropics. Here, lowlands are hot and steamy, but mountain areas are comfortable, even on the equator. To the far south—in Chile, Uruguay, and lower Argentina—the climate is much like that in Indiana or Minnesota.

Lofty mountains—a continuation of our Rockies—run southward through Mexico and Central America, dip low at the Isthmus of Panama, and then soar into the towering Andes. On the west side of these mountains, there are, in places, deserts; but east of the Andes, the land is better watered. In northern Brazil are dense jungles. In Argentina and Uruguay lie fertile grasslands.

Three great river systems drain South America. The Amazon follows a 3,900-mile course through Brazil's steaming jungles to the Atlantic. At the river's mouth, it is 150 miles wide. The Orinoco drains the northern end of the continent. Hundreds of miles to the south is the La Plata, providing a water boundary for two nations, Uruguay and Argentina.



Bolivar

## Early Chapters of History

This great region is called *Latin America* because most of its early explorers and colonizers came from Spain and Portugal, 2 of the so-called Latin nations of Europe.

Columbus, sailing for Spain, touched various Caribbean islands on his first 2 voyages. On his 3rd trip in 1498, he and his party are believed to have gone ashore on what is today the coast of Venezuela—the first Europeans to set foot on either of the American continents.

Columbus' voyages gave Spain its claim to the New World. In 1500, Pedro Alvares Cabral, a Portuguese, landed on the coast of what is now Brazil, and claimed that region for his king. In 1501, Pope Alexander VI settled the conflicting claims. The big bulge of South America—now Brazil—was awarded to Portugal. The remainder of the region went to Spain.

Early Spanish explorers found well-developed Indian civilizations. Cortez conquered the Aztecs of Mexico, and Pizarro defeated the Incas in Peru. Most of the explorers wanted only to find gold and return home.

But gradually Spanish and Portuguese settlements grew up. As the 19th century came in, the desire for independence became strong. Throughout the Spanish lands, rebellions took place. Between 1810 and 1830, 16 new independent nations came into existence in Latin America.

## The Liberator

Like the United States, the lands to the south have their heroes. One of the most famous is Simon Bolivar. He is known both as "The Liberator," and

as the "George Washington of Latin America."

Born in 1783 in the Spanish colony of Venezuela, Bolivar came from a prominent family. He became an ardent patriot, dedicated to freeing his native land of Spanish rule. After studying in Europe and traveling in the United States, he returned to head forces that overthrew Venezuela's colonial government. Among other countries that Bolivar helped gain freedom were Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. The latter was named for him.

Since Bolivar died in 1830, his fame has grown steadily.

## U. S. Relations

The first landmark in U. S.-Latin American relations was the Monroe Doctrine by which we warned European lands to stay out of the Americas. Actually, many Latin American leaders felt that we had no right to take it upon ourselves to police this Hemisphere.

During the following century, suspicion of the United States became fairly widespread. We went to war with Mexico in 1846, and annexed an area formerly held by that country. Though our intervention in Cuba—during the Spanish-American War of 1898—led to that country's independence, it was regarded by some Latin Americans as further evidence that we were quick to intervene in the affairs of our small neighbors.

The steps by which we acquired land to build a canal in Panama, though stoutly defended by certain leaders in Latin America, were held by others to have been unduly forceful. The landing of U. S. Marines in certain Caribbean nations to protect American interests there also roused Latin American hostility.

Out of such events as these grew a picture of the United States as "The Colossus of the North." The term carried with it the idea that we were much more powerful than our Latin American neighbors and too free to intervene in their affairs. Most U. S. officials at the time, however, felt that there was proper justification for taking the action they did in each case.

Within the past 30 years, strong attempts have been made to improve inter-American relations. Withdrawal of the Marines, the *good neighbor policy* of the 1930's, and wartime partnership in World War II have strengthened our ties with Latin America. Whatever friction exists now is more of an economic nature than political.

## Growth of Democracy

Democracy is on the upswing in Latin America. For many years, our southern neighbors were plagued by "strong men." Frequently these political bosses became dictators. Many accumulated great fortunes at the expense of the people they were supposed to serve.

Low educational standards have

## OUR LATIN AMERICAN NEIGHBORS

COUNTRY	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Argentina.....	1,084,000	19,674,000	Buenos Aires
Bolivia.....	424,000	3,273,000	La Paz & Sucre
Brazil.....	3,288,000	61,268,000	Rio de Janeiro
Chile.....	286,396	7,119,000	Santiago
Colombia.....	439,500	13,227,000	Bogota
Costa Rica.....	19,695	1,034,000	San Jose
Cuba.....	44,200	6,410,000	Havana
Dominican Republic.....	18,700	2,698,000	Ciudad Trujillo
Ecuador.....	106,000	3,897,000	Quito
El Salvador.....	8,260	2,268,000	San Salvador
Guatemala.....	42,042	3,430,000	Guatemala City
Haiti.....	10,700	3,390,000	Port-au-Prince
Honduras.....	43,250	1,739,000	Tegucigalpa
Mexico.....	760,373	32,000,000	Mexico City
Nicaragua.....	57,100	1,288,000	Managua
Panama.....	28,575	960,000	Panama City
Paraguay.....	157,047	1,601,000	Asuncion
Peru.....	514,059	9,923,000	Lima
Uruguay.....	72,172	2,668,000	Montevideo
Venezuela.....	352,143	6,130,000	Caracas

### EUROPEAN COLONIES

British Guiana.....	83,000	465,416	Georgetown
British Honduras.....	8,867	81,000	Belize
French Guiana.....	34,740	27,863	Cayenne
Surinam.....	55,143	240,000	Paramaribo

BESIDES THE 20 REPUBLICS, Latin America includes a few small territories—leftovers from huge colonial empires founded by early European explorers. Some very small island territories are not listed in the chart above.

been largely responsible for this situation. Stable, democratic governments require an educated population. But in most Latin American nations, this base for democratic government has been lacking.

For years, many regions were without adequate schools. Even today, more than half the people cannot read or write in Bolivia, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela. It is significant that in several of these countries—for example, the Dominican Republic and Paraguay—are some of Latin America's strongest one-man governments.

As education continues to advance, so will democracy.

## Latin American Leaders

Juscelino Kubitschek, President of Brazil, has great plans for his country. A skilled surgeon who turned to public life, he was the first one to suggest the meeting of American foreign ministers that occurred recently in Washington, D. C.

Adolfo Lopez Mateos, Mexico's new President—who'll take office on December 1—is a persuasive man of progressive views. When he was Labor Secretary, he settled close to 30,000 labor disputes without a major strike.

Arturo Frondizi is the first civilian President of Argentina in 15 years. He is finding it no easy task to get the government on an even keel after Juan Peron's long tenure as dictator.

Fulgencio Batista, President of Cuba, has seized power twice in his country over the past 25 years. Today he is under spirited attack at home. His supporters praise his "strong and progressive leadership"; his foes call him "a ruthless dictator."

Ernesto de la Guardia, President of Panama, is regarded as a good friend of the United States, even though he has sometimes been critical of our policy regarding the Panama Canal.

Jorge Alessandri is expected to become Chile's next President. He finished first in a recent election, but since he did not receive 50% of the votes (there were 4 candidates), Congress will have to make the final selection. Usually, the lawmakers take the people's choice. Son of a former President, Alessandri favors close trade ties with the United States.

Rafael Trujillo has for years run Latin America's tightest dictatorship in the Dominican Republic. Though his brother, Hector, has been President in name since 1952, Rafael is unquestionably his country's "strong man."

## Panama Canal

Of utmost importance to U. S. commerce and defense is the Panama Canal. Connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at the narrow Isthmus of Panama, the waterway permits vessels to move between the U. S. east and west coasts without having to circle remote Cape Horn. Our Navy is thus much better able to defend the nation's 2 coastlines.

In 1903, we paid \$10,000,000 to Panama for a strip 10 miles wide across the Isthmus with the right to use it "forever." We also pay an annual fee to Panama—now \$1,930,000 a year.

The canal was completed in 1914—a tremendous engineering feat. It has 3 sets of locks—like big steps over the Isthmus. Gatun Lake, through which ships pass in their 51-mile trip, is about 85 feet above the sea.

—By HOWARD SWEET



Kubitschek



Lopez Mateos



Frondizi



Batista



De la Guardia



Alessandri



Trujillo





IN JORDAN, Arabs on patrol in the desert still make good use of the camel—but the modern jeep is becoming popular

## Hussein Wears a Shaky Crown

Many of His People Look to Nasser for New Way of Life

(This is the fifth of a series of articles on North Africa and the Middle East by Tim Coss, AMERICAN OBSERVER staff member, who visited the area last summer.)

WHATEVER critics may say about the policies of King Hussein, it is generally agreed that he is a man of great courage. Otherwise, he would not be ruling Jordan today from the Royal Palace at Amman, the capital.

Hussein, only 23, has survived several attempts to overthrow his regime. One of the most serious threats to his crown occurred during last July's revolution in Iraq at which time his cousin, King Faisal, was assassinated. An accompanying plot was uncovered in Jordan. A number of the conspirators were arrested and British troops were asked to come into the country and help prevent further attempts against the government.



King Hussein

King Hussein granted me an interview about 2 weeks before this attempted overthrow. It was obvious that the Royal Palace was being heavily guarded. Every outsider, including myself, was searched before entering the building.

I asked the young monarch how he thought better understanding could be established between his country and the United States. He had this to say: "In order to understand each other better, we must know more about our 2 ways of life. Few Americans are familiar with the customs and history of the people of Jordan."

He felt that American schools should spend more time teaching students about the Middle East. Another way to improve understanding, he said, would be to increase the number of exchange students between our countries.

The King impressed me as being a mature and serious-minded person determined to solve the difficulties facing his small nation.

These problems are considered by

many to be insurmountable. To begin, the country is very poor—consisting largely of desert or parched wasteland. Most of the country's 1,500,000 inhabitants live in dire poverty. The average annual income is less than \$50. Discontent among the people appears to be rising. A number of informed Jordanians, rightly or wrongly, believe that if an election were held in their country today, with Hussein and Egyptian President Nasser as the candidates, Nasser would win easily.

King Hussein has many qualities necessary to be a popular leader. In another period of history he might have been a hero of the Arabs. Now, though, he represents a way of life which most people of the area appear determined to eliminate. The day of kings, accompanied by a sharp division between the handful of very rich and the masses of extremely poor families, seems to be definitely on the way out.

Nasser and his supporters in the Middle East promise a new era for the Arab masses in which the common man will rise to a position of dignity and prosperity. Whether they can fulfill this promise remains to be seen. Nevertheless, it is clear that the Arab peoples, regardless of nationality, have thrown tremendous support behind Nasser's pledge of rapid change.

Egypt's neighbors have been impressed by the land reform projects carried out in that country. There the large estates of wealthy landlords have been broken up into small plots and distributed among poor farmers.

The majority of Arabs are not enthusiastic about the more gradual attempts to better their lot which were being carried out in Iraq prior to the revolution, and which are now being made in Jordan.

Pressure on King Hussein's government comes from outside the country as well as within. Despite the recent agreement of the Arab states to work together, the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) is continuing an economic blockade of Jordan as this paper goes to press. Oil supplies from Syria are still cut off, and so are air services between the 2 lands. Iraq,

Jordan's eastern neighbor and former partner in a federation rivaling the UAR, is now hostile toward Hussein.

During the summer months, the Cairo radio launched constant and bitter attacks against Jordan's monarch, even going so far as to call for his assassination. This was one of Nasser's policies which caused our government to accuse the United Arab Republic of "indirect aggression," and was one reason why America—with supplies—and Great Britain—with troops—answered Jordan's appeal for help.

Americans who favor our policy contend that we must let it be known that we intend to combat aggression—direct or indirect—wherever it occurs. Critics say that King Hussein does not have the support of most Jordanians, and that we should not help keep him on the throne.

How long King Hussein can stay in power is hard to say. Unless he acts fast and drastically to better the economic condition of the people and to give them a greater voice in the government, he may soon be removed.

Here are a few facts about Jordan itself: The country is slightly smaller than our state of Virginia. The 2 main cities are Amman, the capital, with 200,000 people, and the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem which has a population of about 75,000.

Israel controls the larger and more modern part of Jerusalem. The older section of the city which contains most of the religious shrines is in the hands of Jordan.

Jerusalem, 2,500 feet above sea level, enjoys a moderate summer climate. During the winter, snow is not an unusual sight.

Only 20 miles to the east lies the Dead Sea, 1,286 feet below sea level. Here the mid-day heat can be almost unbearable.

In Jordan, as in other parts of the Middle East, there is a striking contrast between the old and the new. Customs, clothing, architecture, and working tools of the ancient past are interwoven with cars, buildings, wearing apparel, devices, and practices of the modern era.

## KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 6, column 4.

1. Khrushchev has shown considerable *intemperance* (in-tēm'per-āns) in his recent notes to President Eisenhower. (a) good humor (b) anxiety (c) indifference (d) lack of restraint.

2. This attitude can only serve to *exacerbate* (ēg-zās'er-bāt) world tensions. (a) make more bitter (b) create (c) lessen (d) extinguish.

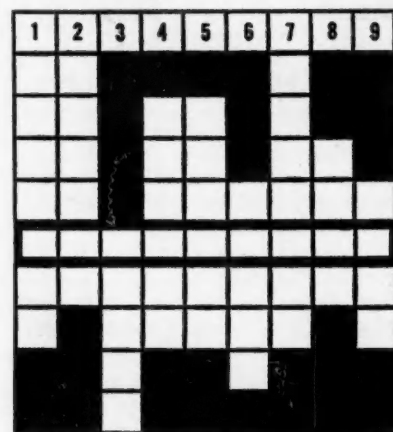
3. It is hoped that countries will make *optimum* (ōp'ti-mūm) use of our foreign aid. (a) peaceful (b) maximum (c) increased (d) significant.

4. The witness was accused of *mendacity* (mēn-dās'i-ti) by the Senate investigator. (a) meddling with funds (b) dishonesty (c) contempt of Congress (d) murder.

5. Premier de Gaulle intends to *revamp* (rē-vāmp') France's governmental system. (a) simplify (b) make over (c) discontinue (d) improve.

6. The establishment of a real peace between East and West would be an *epochal* (ēp'ōk-āl) event. (a) memorable (b) desirable (c) improbable (d) joyful.

7. The nation waited to see how the President would *assess* (ā-sēs') the situation. (a) handle (b) estimate (c) react to (d) solve.



## CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a geographic area.

1. The name of the famous South American hero known as "The Liberator."

2. Middle Eastern leader who is very popular with many of the people in Jordan.

3. U. S. official who received a hostile reception in certain Latin American lands last spring.

4. Humorist who said, "it takes a lot of money, even to get beaten" in politics.

5. Country whose President first suggested the Washington meeting of Pan American leaders.

6. Asian country about the size of Texas which will get new leader at the end of this month.

7. King of the Middle Eastern land of Jordan.

8. Harding's Secretary of Interior involved in political scandal.

9. U. S. organization which helps feed and clothe needy foreign people.

## Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Australia. VERTICAL: 1. Jinnah; 2. Saund; 3. Kashmir; 4. Batista; 5. Warren; 6. Adams; 7. Clark; 8. Smith; 9. Ganges.



